

# TRI

He throws his arm, and with a long-drawn dash  
Blends all together; then distinctly trips  
From this to that; then quick returning skips  
And snatches this again, and pauses there. *Graspatu.*  
On old Lycæus or Cyllene hoar,  
Trip no more in twilight ranks,  
Though Erymanth your loss deplore,  
A better soil shall give you thanks. *Milton's Arcades.*  
She bounded by, and tripp'd to light,  
They had not time to take a steady flight. *Dryden.*  
To the garden walk she took her way,  
To sport and trip along in cool of day. *Dryden.*  
Stay, nymph, he cry'd, I follow not a foe;  
Thus from the lion trips the trembling doe. *Dryden.*  
Well thou dost to hide from common sight  
Thy close intrigues, too bad to bear the light:  
Nor doubt I, but the silver-footed dame  
Tripping from sea on such an errand came. *Dryden.*  
He'll make a pretty figure in a triumph,  
And serve to trip before the victor's chariot. *Addison.*  
The lower plait of the drapery in antique figures in sculpture  
and painting, seem to have gathered the wind when the  
person is in a posture of tripping forward. *Addison.*  
In Britain's isles, as Heylin notes,  
The ladies trip in petticoats. *Prior.*  
They gave me instructions how to slide down and trip up  
the steepest slopes. *Pope.*  
To take a short voyage.  
TRIP. *n. s.* [from the verb.]  
1. A stroke or catch by which the wrestler supplants his antagonist.  
O thou dissembling cub! what wilt thou be,  
When time hath fow'd a grizel on thy case?  
Or wilt not else thy craft so quickly grow,  
That thine own trip shall be thine overthrow? *Shakespeare.*  
He tript for wrestling, smeared his limbs with oil,  
And watches with a trip his foe to foil. *Dryden's Georg.*  
It was a noble time when trips and Cornish hugs could  
make a man immortal. *Addison on ancient Melanch.*  
2. A stumble by which the foothold is lost.  
3. A failure; a mistake.  
He saw his way, but in so swift a pace,  
To chide the ground might be to lose the race:  
They then, who of each trip th' advantage take,  
Find but those faults which they want wit to make. *Dryden.*  
4. A short voyage or journey.  
I took a trip to London on the death of the queen. *Pope.*  
TRIPARTITE. *adj.* [tripartite, Fr. tripartitus, Latin.] Divided into three parts; having three correspondent copies.  
Our indentures tripartite are drawn. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*  
TRIPLE. *n. s.* [tripe, Fr. trippa, Italian and Spanish.]  
1. The intestines; the guts.  
How say you to a fat tripe finely broil'd?  
—I like it well. *Shakespeare.*  
In private draw your poultry, clean your tripe. *King.*  
2. It is used in ludicrous language for the human belly.  
TRIPEDAL. *adj.* [tres and pes, Lat.] Having three feet.  
TRIPETALOUS. *adj.* [tres and petalos, Lat.] Having a flower consisting of three leaves.  
TRIPHTHONG. *n. s.* [triphtongue, Fr. tres and Oseph, Lat.] A coalition of three vowels to form one sound: as, *eau*; *eye*.  
TRIPLE. *adj.* [triple, Fr. triplex, triplus, Lat.]  
1. Threefold; consisting of three conjoined.  
See in him  
The triple pillar of the world transform'd  
Into a strumpet's stool. *Shakespeare's Antony and Cleopatra.*  
O night and shades,  
How are ye join'd with hell in triple knot,  
Against th' unarmed weakness of one virgin,  
Alone and helpless! *Milton.*  
Thrice happy pair! so near ally'd  
In royal blood and virtue too:  
Now love has you together ty'd,  
May none this triple knot undo. *Waller.*  
By thy triple shape as thou art seen  
In heav'n, earth, hell, grant this. *Dryden.*  
Strong Alcides, after he had slain  
The triple Geryon, drove from conquer'd Spain  
His captive herds. *Dryden's Æu.*  
Out bound'd the mastiff of the triple head;  
Away the hare with double swiftness fled. *Swift.*  
2. Treble; three times repeated.  
We have taken this as a moderate measure betwixt the  
highest and lowest; but if we had taken only a triple pro-  
portion, it would have been sufficient. *Burnet.*  
If then the atheist can have no imagination of more senses  
than five, why doth he suppose that a body is capable of  
more! If we had double or triple as many, there might still  
be the same suspicion for a greater number without end.  
*Bentley's Sermons.*  
To TRIPLE. *v. a.* [from the adjective.]  
1. To treble; to make thrice as much, or as many.

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To what purpose should words serve, when nature hath  
more to declare than groans and strong cries: more than  
streams of bloody sweat; more than his doubled and triple  
prayers can express. *Hoter, b. v.*  
If their halpence should gain admittance, in no long space  
of time his limited quantity would be tripl'd upon us. *Swift.*  
2. To make threefold.  
Time, action, place, are so press'd by thee,  
That e'en Cornelle might with envy see  
Th' alliance of his tripl'd life. *Dryden.*  
TRIVET. *n. s.* [from tri, Lat.]  
1. Three of a kind.  
There fit C—nts, D—ks, and Harrisons,  
How they swagger from their carriage;  
Such a tripl'd could you tell  
Where to find on this side hell. *Swift.*  
2. Three verses rhyming together: as,  
Waller was smooth, but Dryden taught to join  
The varying verse, the full rebounding line,  
I be long majestic march and energy divine. *Pope.*  
Some wretched lines from this neglected hand  
May find my Hero on the foreign strand,  
Warm with new fires, and pleas'd with new command. *Prior.*  
I frequently make use of tripl'd rhymes, because they  
bound the sense, making the last verse of the triplet a pin-  
darick. *Dryden's Æu.*  
TRIPPLICATE. *adj.* [from triplex, Lat.] Made thrice as much.  
Tripplicate ratio, in geometry, is the ratio of cubes to each  
other; which ought to be distinguished from triple. *Harris.*  
All the parts, in height, length, and breadth, bear a du-  
plicate or tripplicate proportion one to another. *Green.*  
TRIPPLICATION. *n. s.* [from tripplicate.] The act of trebling  
or adding three together.  
Since the margin of the visible horizon in the heavenly  
globe is parallel with that in the earthly, account I but one  
hundred and twenty miles diameter; hence must be mea-  
sure the azimuths, or verticle circles, by tripplication of  
the same diameter of one hundred and twenty. *Glenville's Scap.*  
TRIPLICITY. *n. s.* [triplicité, Fr. from triplus, Lat.] Treble-  
ness; state of being threefold.  
Like many an angel's voice,  
Singing before th' eternal majesty,  
In their trinal triplicity on high. *Faust's Q. b. i.*  
It was a dangerous triplicity to a monarchy, to have the  
arms of a foreigner, the discontents of subjects, and the title  
of a pretender to meet. *Bacon's Henry VII.*  
Affect not duplicities nor triplicities, nor any certain num-  
ber of parts in your division of things. *Waller's Legist.*  
TRIPUDAM. *n. s.* An herb. *Morison's Hist.*  
TRIPUD. *n. s.* [tripud, Latin.] A feat with three feet, such as  
that from which the priests of Apollo delivered oracles.  
Two tripud call in a stick mould.  
With two great talents of the finest gold. *Dryden's Æu.*  
TRIPUDY. *n. s.* [I suppose from this place whence it is brought.]  
A sharp cutting land.  
In polishing glass with sand, putty, or tripud, it is not to  
be imagined that those substances can by grinding and beating  
the glass bring all its least particles to an accurate polish. *Newton's Optics.*  
TRIPUS. *n. s.* A tripod. See TRIPOD.  
Welcome all that lead or follow,  
To the oracle of Apollo;  
Here he speaks out of his pottle,  
Or the tripod, his tower bottle. *Bonj. Johnson.*  
Craz'd fool, who would't be thought an oracle,  
Come down from off the tripod, and speak plain. *Dryden.*  
TRIPPER. *n. s.* [from trip.] One who trips.  
TRIPPING. *adj.* [from trip.] Quick; nimble.  
The clear fun of the fresh wave largely drew,  
As after thirst; which made their flowing thrine  
From standing lake, to tripping ebb; that stole  
With soft foot towards the deep. *Milton's Per. Leg.*  
TRIPPINGLY. *n. s.* [from trip.] Light dance.  
Back, shepherd, back, enough your play,  
Here be without lack or nod,  
Other trippings to be had,  
Of lighter toes. *Milton.*  
TRIPROTE. *n. s.* [triprote, Lat.]  
Triprote is a noun used but once in the Bible. *Corb.*  
TRIPUDARY. *adj.* [tripudary, Lat.] Pertaining to tripping.  
Claudius Pulcher the most illustrious of the Romans con-  
tinued the trippings of his ancestors. *Shakespeare's Titus Andronicus.*  
TRIPUDATION. *n. s.* [tripudation, Lat.] A tripping.  
TRIPUDIOUSLY. *adv.* [tripudiously, Lat.] With tripping motion.  
I his dirty after  
Sing, and dance it in a  
Speak the speech trippingly on the tripod: for if you  
mouth it as many of our players do, I had as live the town-  
crier had spoke my lines. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*  
TRIREME.

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TRIREME. *n. s.* [triremis, Lat.] A galley with three benches  
of oars on a side.  
TRISECTION. *n. s.* [tres and sectio, Lat.] Division into three  
equal parts: the trisection of an angle is one of the deside-  
rata of geometry.  
TRISTFUL. *adj.* [tristis, Lat.] Sad; melancholy; gloomy;  
sorrowful. A bad word.  
Heav'n's face doth glow  
With tristful visage; and, as 'gainst the doom,  
I thought lick at the act. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*  
TRISULC. *n. s.* [trifidus, Lat.] A thing of three points.  
Consider the threefold effect of Jupiter's trifid, to burn,  
discuss, and terebrate. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*  
TRISYLLABICAL. *adj.* [trifidus, Fr. from trifidus, Lat.] Con-  
sisting of three syllables.  
TRISYLLABLE. *n. s.* [trifidus, Latin.] A word consisting  
of three syllables.  
TRITE. *adj.* [tritus, Latin.] Worn out; stale; common;  
not new.  
These duties cannot but appear of infinite concern when  
we reflect how uncertain our time is: this may be thought  
so trite and obvious a reflection, that none can want to be  
reminded of it. *Rogers's Sermons.*  
She gives her tongue no moment's rest,  
In phrases batter'd, stale, and trite,  
Which modern ladies call polite. *Swift.*  
TRITENESS. *n. s.* [from trite.] Staleness; commonness.  
TRITHEISM. *n. s.* [tritheisme, Fr. tris and Deïs.] The opi-  
nion which holds three distinct gods.  
TRITURABLE. *adj.* [triturable, Fr. from triturare.] Possible  
to be pounded or comminuted.  
It is not only triturable and reducible to powder by contri-  
tion, but will not subsist in a violent fire. *Brown.*  
TRITURATION. *n. s.* [trituration, Fr. triturare, Lat.] Re-  
duction of any substances to powder upon a stone with a  
muller, as colours are ground; it is also called levigation.  
He affirmeth, that a pumice stone powdered is lighter  
than one entire; that abatement can hardly be avoided in  
trituration. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. iv.*  
TRIVET. *n. s.* [See TREVET.] Any thing supported by three  
feet.  
The best at horse-race he ordain'd a lady for his prize,  
Generally praiseful; fair and young, and skill'd in house-  
wiferies,  
Of all kind fitting; and withal a trivet, that enclos'd  
Twenty-two measures. *Chapman's Iliad.*  
The trivet table of a foot was lame,  
A blot which prudent Baucis overcame,  
Who thrust beneath the limping leg a sherd. *Dryden.*  
TRIVIAL. *n. s.* [trivialis, Fr. trivialis, Lat.]  
1. Vile; worthless; vulgar; such as may be picked up in the  
highway.  
Be subjects great, and worth a poet's voice,  
For men of sense despite a trivial choice. *Roscommon.*  
2. Light; trifling; unimportant; inconsiderable. This use is  
more frequent, though less just.  
This argues confidence in your grace,  
But the respects thereof are nice and trivial,  
All circumstances well considered. *Shakespeare's Rich. III.*  
See you mad fools, who, for some trivial right,  
For love, or for mistaken honour, fight. *Dryden.*  
Were they only some slight and trivial indiscretions, to  
which the example of the world expos'd us, it might per-  
haps not much concern our religion. *Rogers's Sermon.*  
In ev'ry work regard the writer's end;  
And if the means be just, the conduct true,  
Applause, in spite of trivial faults, is due. *Pope.*  
The ancient poets are like many modern ladies: let an  
action be never so trivial in itself, they always make it ap-  
pear of the utmost importance. *Pope.*  
TRIVIALITY. *adv.* [from trivial.]  
1. Commonly; vulgarly.  
Money is not the sinews of war, as is trivially said, where  
the sinews of men's arms, in effeminate people, fail. *Bacon.*  
2. Lightly; inconsiderably.  
TRIVIALNESS. *n. s.* [from trivial.]  
1. Commonness; vulgarity.  
2. Lightness; unimportance.  
TRUMP. *n. s.* [trumpus, Lat. triumphus, Fr.]  
1. Pomp with which a victory is publicly celebrated.  
Hence will I drag thee headlong by the heels  
Unto a dunghill, which shall be thy grave;  
And there cut off thy most ungracious head,  
Which I will bear in triumph to the king. *Shakespeare.*  
In ancient times the triumphs of the generals from victory,  
and the great donatives upon disbanding the armies, were  
things able to enslave all mens courage. *Bacon.*  
2. State of being victorious.  
Sublime with expectation when to see  
In triumph issuing forth their glorious chief. *Milton.*  
Arriv'd in triumph, from Geryon slain. *Dryden's Æu.*

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3. Victory; conquest.  
Tros has  
Packt cards with Caesar, and false play'd my glory  
Unto an enemy's triumph. *Shakespeare's Antony and Cleopatra.*  
Each order bright  
Sung triumph, and him sung victorious king. *Milton.*  
Turn arcs of triumph to a garden-gate. *Pope.*  
If fools admire, or whining coxcombs boast,  
The vain coquets the trifling triumphs boast. *Legie.*  
4. Joy for success.  
Great triumph and rejoicing was in heav'n. *Milton.*  
5. A conquering card now called trump. See TRUMP.  
To TRIUMPH. *v. n.* [triumpho, Lat. triumpho, Fr.] This  
word is always accented in prose on the first syllable, but in  
poetry sometimes on the last.  
1. To celebrate a victory with pomp; to rejoice for victory.  
The triumphing of the wicked is short, and the joy of the  
hypocrite is but for a moment. *Job xx. 5.*  
Your victory, alas, begets my fears;  
Can you not then triumph without my tears. *Dryden.*  
2. To obtain victory.  
This great commander fought many times to persuade So-  
lyman to forbear to use his forces any farther against the  
Christians, over whom he had sufficiently triumphed, and  
turn them upon the Persians. *Knox's Hist. of the Turks.*  
Then all this earthy grossness quit,  
Attir'd with stars, we shall for ever sit,  
Triumphing over death, and chance, and time. *Milton.*  
There fix thy faith and triumph o'er the world;  
For who can help, or who can save besides?  
While blooming youth and gay delight  
Sit on thy rosy cheeks confest,  
Thou hast, my dear, undoubted right  
To triumph o'er this destin'd breath. *Prior.*  
3. To insult upon an advantage gained.  
How ill beseming is it in thy sex  
To triumph, like an Amazonian trull. *Shakespeare.*  
Sorrow on all the pack of you,  
That triumph thus upon my misery. *Shakespeare.*  
Our grand foe,  
Who now triumphs, and in th' excess of joy  
Sole reigning, holds the tyranny of heav'n. *Milton.*  
TRIUMPHAL. *adj.* [triumphalis, Fr. triumphalis, Lat. from  
triumph.] Used in celebrating victory.  
He left only triumphal garments to the general. *Bacon.*  
Ye so near heav'n's door,  
Triumphal with triumphal act have met. *Milton.*  
Steel could the works of mortal pride confound,  
And hew triumphal arches to the ground. *Pope.*  
Left we should for honour take  
The drunken quarrel of a rake;  
Or think it seated in a fear,  
Or a proud triumphal car. *Swift.*  
TRIUMPHAL. *n. s.* [triumphalis, Lat. triumphal ornaments.]  
A token of victory. Not in use.  
He to his crew that sat consulting brought  
Joyless triumphals of his hop'd success. *Milton's Paradise Regain'd.*  
TRIUMPHANT. *adj.* [triumphans, Lat. triumphans, Fr.]  
1. Celebrating a victory.  
Captives bound to a triumphant car. *Shakespeare.*  
It was drawn as a triumphal chariot, which at the same  
time both follows and triumphs. *South's Sermons.*  
2. Rejoicing as for victory.  
Think you, but that I know our state secure,  
I would be so triumphant as I am? *Shakespeare's Rich. III.*  
Off with the traitor's head;  
And now to London with triumphant march,  
There to be crowned. *Shakespeare's Henry VI. p. iii.*  
Successful beyond hope, to lead ye forth  
Triumphant out of this infernal pit. *Milton.*  
3. Victorious; graced with conquest.  
He speedily through all the hierarchies  
Intends to pass triumphant, and give laws. *Milton.*  
Athena, war's triumphant maid,  
The happy son will, as the father, aid. *Pope's Odyssey.*  
TRIUMPHANTLY. *adv.* [from triumphant.]  
1. In a triumphant manner in token of victory; joyfully as for  
victory.  
Victory with little loss doth play  
Upon the dancing banners of the French;  
Who are at hand triumphantly display'd. *Shakespeare.*  
Through armed ranks triumphantly she drives,  
And with one glance commands ten thousand lives. *Gran.*  
2. Victoriously; with success.  
Thou must, as a foreign recreant, be led  
With manacles along our street; or else  
Triumphantly tread on thy country's ruin,  
And bear the palm. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*  
3. With insolent exultation.  
A mighty governing lye goes round the world, and has  
almost banish'd truth out of it; and to reigning triumphantly  
in